The M'Kean County Miner.

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We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Types and an Steam Power and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, in a neat, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

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Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Smethport, Pa.

RACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—In rooms in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. RACKUS

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and close attention. Particular attention to collections.

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FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me and also appointed to buy lands. He will give information promptly, in any Disposition of this Estate, in McKean County. He will be in the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wilcox, Pa., Dec 24, 1875

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
S. W. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. C. M. JAMES.
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
F. E. STONE, CLERK, Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, PROPRIETOR,
Union Street, Convenient to Depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to the requirements of the New Generation,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it as cheap as less than half the time and money it was done by the old way.
CARL KAPPE

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the glossy and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Take the Paper.

Read what Holmes says, ponder and —pay up. Why don't you take the papers? they're the life of my delight, except about election time, and then I read for spite. Subscribe, you can't lose a cent; why should you be afraid? for cash thus spent is money lent at interest, four-fold paid. Go, then, and take the papers, and pay to-day, nor pay delay, and my word it is inferred, you'll live until you're gray. An old neighbor of mine, while dying of a cough, desired to hear the latest news while he was going off. I took the paper and I read of some new pills in force; he bought a box—and he is dead! no—hearty as a horse. I know two men as much alike as e'er you saw two stumps; and no phrenologist could find a difference in their bumps. One takes the paper and his life is happier than a king's, his children can all read and write, and talk of men and things. The other took no paper, and, while strolling through the wood, a tree fell down and broke his crown, and killed him—"very good." Had he been reading all the news, at home like his neighbor Jim, I'll bet a cent that accident would not have happened him, for he who takes the paper, and pays his bill when due, can live in peace with every man, and with the printer, too.

He Might Go.

The famous Tory, Colonel Ferguson, dressed in a new and dashing uniform which Cornwallis had given him, rode up to his brother's house, during the Revolutionary war, and was endeavoring to win him to the royal cause. "See how the noble earl has treated me," he urged; "look at my rank and clothes. It may be I shall be made a lord, and how should I feel then to hear it said my brother was a rebel?" His last word brought the sturdy young wife to the door. "I am a rebel!" she cried; "my brothers are all rebels, and the little dog Trip is a rebel, too! I would rather see you with a sheep on your back than tricked out in all those fine clothes! Rebel and be free, that is my motto!" Then she turned to her husband, whose patriotism was beginning to waver: "Now, Samuel, in the presence of the whole British army, I tell you, if you go with them, you may stay with them, for I am no longer your wife!" And Samuel was a firm patriot after that.

A Cripple for Life.

A horrid affair occurred near Oskaloosa, Ia. A young man went from that place to the neighboring village of Beacon, and after indulging in liquor, started back on foot, and, becoming very weary, sat down on a stump by the wayside to rest; from the position he was found in, it is supposed he slid off the stump, and endeavoring to support himself on his hands, pressed them into the mud, and in his drunken stupor failed to realize his situation. The night was very cold, and the mud froze around his hands and feet, and the next morning when discovered it was necessary to chop him out of the frozen ground. Both hands were frozen solid, as also his feet and limbs; other portions of his body are in a similar condition, and from the effects of his unfortunate spree the young man will be a cripple for life.

Omaha's last sensation is the marriage of a Chinaman and an American girl.

Trust.

Searching for strawberries ready to eat,
Finding them fragrant and large and sweet,
What do you think I found at my feet,
Deep in the green hillside?
Four brown sparrows, the cunning things,
Feathered on back and breast and wings,
Proud with the dignity plumage brings,
Opening their four mouths wide.

Stooping lower to watch my prize,
Watching their mothers with eager eyes,
Dropping my berries with glad surprise,
A plaintive sound I heard:
And looking up at the mournful call,
I spied on a branch, near the old stone wall,
The poor little mother bird.

With grief and terror her heart was wrung,
And while to the slender bough she hung,
She felt that the lives of her birdlings hung
On a still more slender thread.
"Ah, birdie," I said, "if you only knew
That my heart was tender and warm and true"
But the thought that I loved her birdlings too
Never entered her small brown head.

And so through this world of care we go,
Bearing our burdens of needless woe,
Many a heart beating heavy and slow
Under its load of care;
But oh! if we only, only knew
That God was tender and warm and true,
And that He loved us through and through,
Our hearts would be lighter than air.

LUCULLUS:

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME.

BY J. E. PLEDGER.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

CHAPTER IV—CONTINUED.

And thus they continued the conversation in low tones, while their daughter and her young lover stood in the moonlight a few paces down the piazza from them. And their own conversation ceased as they listened to the lovers.

"Is it true, Caius," said the fair Claudia, "that thou hast fled from Rome through fear of arrest for some mad frolic with thy young companions?"

"And who hath told thee this?"

"Thy freedman hath so told one of my handmaidens."

"The garrulous knave! It may be that my departure from Rome was hastened by some disturbance in which I took an active part, but that I fled through fear is not true."

"Was this disturbance a matter of which thou mayest speak freely?"

"Most certainly; it was simply this: In returning from the theater with a number of my young companions, we came suddenly upon a procession in the streets where the good citizens were leading a young bull, decked with garlands, to the sacrifice at some pious festival. As the procession was passing through a market place, one of those madmen who have so lately come from the east, and are called Nazarenes and Christians, sprung upon a broken column and arrested its march by his fervid eloquence. He told the people of a new religion, of a true and living God who was the creator and ruler of all things, whose voice was in the thunder, and whose language was written by the stars. He scoffed at the sacrifice about to be made, and, without reviling, questioned the power for good or evil of the god to whom they sacrificed.

"The people listened and hesitated to perform the sacrifice; which so maddened the priests who were conducting the animal that they brought some soldiers of the prætorian guard to arrest him. The officer who led them was one of the ruffians who attacked thee on the night I first saw thee, and whom I have since known to be a mere slave of Sejanus, whom I so hate. I at once took sides with the Nazarene, and incited the people and my companions to resist the soldiers, who were roughly handled and driven from the market place."

"And the Nazarene escaped?"

"So I was told."

"And did the people reform their procession and proceed to the festival?"

"Such was my advice, and I believe they followed it."

"And this caused your hurried departure from Rome?"

"Yes; I had at last given the minister Sejanus the excuse he has so long desired for my arrest."

"In what would it benefit him?"

"Arrest is but another word for death; and by my death one more obstruction would be removed from the path to which his mad ambition leadeth."

"And whither will thou go where he will not follow thee?"

"To Capreæ."

"To the emperor?"

"Aye; he is my uncle."

"Hast thou ever seen him?"

"No."

At this moment a servant entered to inform his mistress that a stranger desired an interview.

"Lead him to the piazza, Lycian," replied the lady Æmelia; "here, in a night like this, is the most suitable place to entertain friend or stranger."

In a few moments the servant returned, followed by a man whose tall and erect form was enveloped in the dark folds of a heavy mantle, a part of which was thrown over his head so as to partially conceal his face. He passed the servant and for a moment halted and gazed upon the young lovers, then advanced with a quick step and stood before Silanus and his wife, as he threw back the mantle that left his head uncovered.

"Lucullus!" cried Silanus, as he sprung forward to embrace his friend.

"Aye, Silanus, I said we should meet in Rome, but I had forgotten that the lady Æmelia was no longer there."

"Ah, Lucullus," said the lady Æmelia, "thou hast not forgotten to be a flatterer."

"Nay, lady, it is no flattery to intimate that the place to find the tried and true soldier is by the side of the tried and true woman."

"Ever the same, ever the same, Lucullus, but still thou art welcome," replied the lady. "It was but yesterday that Silanus was telling me that thou wert a follower of the new sect so lately arisen in the east; that when he last saw thee thou hadst avowed thyself to be a Nazarene."

"And I make the same avowal to-day. From the hour in which I departed from Jerusalem I have borne witness that Jesus of Nazareth was the son of the true and living God. That he suffered and died upon the cross that we who believe in him may inherit everlasting life. At Damascus I was driven forth from the city. At Antioch I was stoned. At Corinth I was beaten with many stripes. At Rome I was in danger of arrest by the myrmidons of Ælius Sejanus, but was rescued by the people, who were led on by some mad youths, who doubtless deemed it rare sport to beat and drive the guards of the emperor from the market place."

"And having escaped all these dangers, wilt thou still persist in thy mad course?" replied Silanus.

"Nay, Silanus, wouldst thou have me avoid the path of duty because there is danger in it? I remember, when I stood coldly, calmly, and doubtingly on Mount Calvary and saw the holy and just One nailed to the cross; and though the sun was darkened, and the earth trembled when he died, I still doubted. I remember, on the morning of the resurrection, when the massive stone rolled back from the door of the sepulcher, and He who was dead stood before me living, and smiled upon me, that my last doubt vanished. From that moment I became a Christian, and day by day my soul hath become stronger in the faith of eternal life."

"Alas! Lucullus, to what dread fate art thou hastening?" replied Silanus. "Already, proselytes to thy faith hath been thrown to the wild beasts of the arena, and Sejanus will remember the old hate when thou art once in his power."

"Not all the power of the minister or of Cæsar himself can touch one hair of this humble head until the hour appointed. Then, welcome the sword, the ax, or the wild beasts of the arena that are trained to yield sport to the cruel and depraved people of Rome. When the hour cometh I am ready; until then, my voice shall be raised in rebuking sin and idolatry, and in teaching the light and the way to those who seek eternal life. But not in this cause alone do I seek thee, Silanus; I have that for thy private ear which toucheth thine honor as a soldier, and thy loyalty as the servant of Cæsar."

"Lucullus," cried the Lady Æmelia, "I had thought thee mad; but if thou canst lay aside thy new faith for the cold paths of policy, I shall have no fear for thy sanity."

"Ah, lady, would that the madness thou hast attributed to me were thine also."

"Nay, Lucullus, I will give thee no hope that thou canst gain a proselyte in me. And yet some day when thou hast leisure I will hear thee at length on the subject."

"Lady, the whole matter is contained in a single word."

"And that word?"

"Is love!"

"Love?"

"Aye, love to God, the creator of the universe, love to man, thy neighbor."

"And that is all?"

"All."

"So simple, and yet so vast in its comprehension. Lucullus, thou hast given me new thoughts, and I must indeed speak to thee further on this subject, but now I leave thee with Silanus."

As the lady turned to leave the piazza with her daughter, they were closely followed by the young lover. But a single word from Silanus arrested his steps; he turned and slowly approached the two friends who stood side by side where the moonlight fell upon their tall, stately and motionless forms.

"Caius," said Silanus, "it is well that thou shouldst know one who was the friend and companion of thy father, in those earlier days when men are thought to be happiest. Lucullus, I present to thee Caius Cæsar, the youngest son of thy ancient friend Germanicus."

"May the great God of the universe bless thee, youth, with the noble soul and the wisdom of thy father," replied Lucullus, as he advanced and embraced him.

"Tall, well made, with the eye of his father," said Lucullus, as his eye ran over the youth, whose blushes could be seen even in the moonlight; "but stay, whose love we must believe?" continued he.

"Ah, I remember, thou wert the leader of the mad youths in the market place who rescued me from the guards of the emperor. A most dangerous pastime, my friend. And now, as I look at thee, I see that thou art the brave youth who rescued our dear Claudia from the ruffians of Sejanus in the long ago. That act was commendable; ever protect the weak against the strong, but beware of interfering with the commands of the emperor."

"Nay, sir, thy arrest was but an act of tyranny on the part of Sejanus."

"True, and yet most men attribute the acts of cruelty and tyranny of the minister to the orders of the emperor."

"It is done unjustly."

"I believe it, and from the tone of thy denial I should judge that thou hast no love for the minister of thy uncle."

"Were it my last word I would say no."

"Then thou shalt hear what I had intended should be given to the private ear of my friend Silanus."

They passed on to a retired part of the piazza, where, seated upon some rude rustic seats in close proximity to each other, for more than an hour the low tones of the voice of Lucullus might be heard, interrupted occasionally by an exclamation or a question from Silanus or the youth, who were attentive and eager listeners.

At length the voice of Lucullus ceased, and the party sat silent for a few moments, each absorbed with his own thoughts.

"Lucullus," said Silanus, breaking in upon the silence, "thou hast saved me from a great danger; for had these plans been consummated, and I absent from the legion under my command, it would be impossible to tell how far, or how much, my honor might have been compromised. I will return to my command to-morrow and watch lest the storm burst in my absence."

"And I will set forth to-morrow for Capreæ," said Caius Cæsar.

"Hast thou ever been there?" inquired Lucullus.

"No; and yet when I left Rome it was with the intention of visiting Tiberius Cæsar in his island retreat. I bear letters from some of the most loyal of the emperor's friends in Rome, in which these matters are doubtless mentioned, as it would be impossible for so great a danger to menace the emperor and escape their scrutiny."

"Thou canst bear to Cæsar an assurance of the loyalty of the tenth legion and of their commander," said Silanus; "but now let us return to the ladies, that in their presence, for the hour, we may forget the ambitions, the strife, and the struggles of men for pre-eminence in the world's affairs."

CHAPTER V.

One day in summer the forms of two men might have been seen on a wild rocky promontory, where huge cliffs overhung the ever restless and moaning sea, and giant waves dashed with a ceaseless roar, surging far up among the rent and torn fragments of rocks, the wrecks of a thousand storms.

Before them was the broad and blue Mediterranean, now torn and lashed into fury by howling winds. Behind them, a bold and beetling cliff reared its seamed and craggy front hundreds of feet above their heads. One was seated on a huge fragment of rock, the other standing near him, while both seemed gazing intently out upon the stormy sea.

The sun was sinking low toward the horizon, while the gale showed no abatement of its ferocity. No words had passed between them for a long time, when he who was seated turned to his companion and said:

"For once, Thrasyllus, admit thou hast made a mistake."

"Not yet; dost thou see you speck of white, no bigger apparently than a man's hand?"

"The white wing of a seabird."

"Nay, 'tis the white sail of a felucca, with but an atom of the sail thrown to the wind."

"If so, the boatman is a fool to brave a storm like this."

"Men are measured, not by their acts, but by their success."

"So be it, and if yonder boatman brings to me all thou hast promised, it shall be well with him and with thee."

"I but read to thee the mysteries of the stars, and thou thyself, a not unapt scholar, hath seen all or nearly all I have told thee."

"Aye, I could see that I was menaced by a great danger, that there was a possibility of escape from it, and there my lore failed me. Thou, having pierced further within the hidden veil of the dread mysteries of the Chaldean sages, hath told me that this day one should come who would stand between me and the hidden danger that menaces me."

"So read the stars, and I am but a weak interpreter of their dread mysteries. But see, the boat comes down before the wind with the velocity of a wild bird on the wing. I see but a single form on board, and should the boat drive directly upon the land it will be crushed like an eggshell, and the boatman be beaten to a shapeless mass upon the jagged rocks of the shore."

"Make signals to him to pass the reef to the west, where there is less wind and he may possibly find some secure landing place."

He who had been called Thrasyllus at once sprung upon a rock, and attaching a white cloth to a staff he held in his hand, made the signals as directed, but the boatman seemed to pay no attention to it, for the boat came directly down towards the shore without turning to the right or left. Near where Thrasyllus stood were two immense rocks against which the waves dashed with the noise of thunder, while the white spray was hurled high into the air, and down upon these rocks the boat seemed rushing with the most terrible velocity. The boatman now arose from his seat and seemed to scan the shore with a critical eye, while Thrasyllus advanced to the extreme verge of the shore and awaited the approach of the boat. For a moment it seemed that it would surely strike upon the huge rocks as a great wave bore it towards them, but it passed, slightly grazing the outer one, and the next moment struck upon the rocks in their lee with a force that rent it to fragments. The boatman sprung for the shore, slipped upon the wet stones, and would have been drawn back into the sea by the receding waves, but for the strong hand of Thrasyllus, who dragged him to the shore.

Though wet and bruised, the boatman immediately arose and in courteous tones thanked his rescuer for his act of kindness. The sun had now gone down below the horizon, and the shadows of twilight were gathering fast around them, as Thrasyllus led the boatman towards his companion, who still sat unmoved upon the rock awaiting their approach.

The boatman, though a mere youth, was tall, lithe, and well knit, with an open and agreeable, but not handsome countenance. And though his dress was half plebian and half patrician in its character, it was plainly to be seen that he belonged to the latter order.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An Old Fashioned Bank Story.

One of our banks found that the cashier had stolen the entire capital. A meeting was called of the stockholders to wind the affairs up. One man proposed to try again, as the charter was a special one and very valuable. "Whom can we trust?" was the inquiry. A director said: "I can find you a young man whom you can trust. He is a true blue Cameronian Presbyterian. You can trust him with uncounted gold." The young man was a teller in one of our city banks. He was elected cashier, and began his herculean work. He brought the stock up to 100, with none in the market. He is now president, with a salary of $25,000 a year. His unbending integrity on three occasions saved the bank from utter ruin. On one of these occasions a great cash company was a depositor of the bank. The outside appearance was fair, but rumor said the institution was in trouble. One morning the bank president received a visit. The visitor said: "We must have two millions this morning, and your bank must furnish it. We have been heavy depositors with you, and have kept a heavy balance with you for years. We are now in trouble and you must come to our relief." "I cannot help you," said the president, "without ruining three thousand customers who look to us to protect them. You have kept your money in our bank because you believed it was safe. Your offer of a heavy bonus goes for nothing. This bank has never paid a mill over seven per cent, and never will." The institution that sought the two millions was bankrupt, and closed its doors before noon.

Just How It Happened.

"Oh, she is only the wife of a post trader. They have no position in New York society."

These were ugly words to come from the fascinating mouth of the beautiful Mrs. Belknap; and when they were borne to the ears of the fair woman of whom they were spoken, she but obeyed her womanly instincts when she retorted:

"Wife of a post trader! Well, I guess the wife of a post trader is quite as good as a woman who takes a bribe for appointing a post trader!"

It was all out then; and the scandal spread on the wings of the wind until it came from this source to the knowledge of the reconstruction committee of investigation at Washington.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

PENDLETON still, it is said, hangs around Washington guarding the mangled remains of his crushed reputation.

HENRY M. HOYT was chosen chairman of the State Central Committee, at the Republican State Convention last week.

THE Republicans won their usual victory in Rhode Island yesterday. The prohibitionist polled nearly one third of the entire vote of the State.

W. J. CONNORS has been selected as the member of the State Committee from this county. A fitting compliment and judicious appointment.

AFTER taking an immense mass of testimony, the War Expenditure and the Judiciary Committees of Congress fail to find, except in the case of Fort Sill, anything connecting ex-Secretary Belknap with the post-tradership bargaining and sales

IT IS better to be a lecturer than Vice President. Schuyler Colfax has had six hundred invitations to lecture this season, and accepted one hundred and twenty, having realized since last summer and invested $12,000, clear of all expenses.

THE communication in another column concerning the legality of the impeachment of Belknap, represents the matter in a legal point of view. It is very far from the wishes of the writer or of the editor of this paper to shield the guilty secretary.

THE impeachment of Wm. H. Belknap, late Secretary of War, is now before Congress, and will be pushed to a definite conclusion. E. G. Lapham, of New York, and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, are the republican managers. The cause of the government could not rest in abler or safer hands.

THE Government is now paying $97,140 per annum as interest on the two millions which Secretary Jacob Thompson, of the Interior Department, under Buchanan, permitted to be abstracted from the Indian Trust Fund. This is only one of the many legacies left us by corrupt Democratic administrations.—*Phila. Press.*

IN THE full flush of the democratic campaign of "reform and retrenchment," the party in Pennsylvania selects as chairman of its state committee, as its chief executive of them, an ex congressman who was a notary grabber to the extent of pocketing the money, after declaring by his vote against the bill that he had no right to it. So they go.—*Buffalo Express*

GENERAL SHERMAN has assented to the proposed re-transfer of army headquarters from St. Louis to Washington City, in obedience to the desire of the Secretary of War, Taft. The latter wishes the General to exercise the duties and privileges of his office unhampered, and, it is said, will place the Adjutant General's office under the direction of the General.

WHETHER or not Jno. F. Hartranft will receive the nomination at the Cincinnatti convention, the State convention did the right thing in instructing its delegates to that body to present the name of our noble Governor as Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency. He has been thoroughly tested, and has proven his ability and integrity in the face of detraction, and wrong praise even from his enemies. If the convention would nominate a candidate of unimpeachable honor and integrity they can make no better selection than that of Gov. John F. Hartranft.

THE Postoffice Department is now having a taste of the sweets of democratic economy, or, more properly, democratic mismanagement. In consequence of the neglect of the present democratic congress to make any appropriations for lighting and heating the government buildings, the appropriation one for last year being nearly exhausted, the secretary of the treasury has been obliged to order the cutting off of all gas and heating expenditures. As in most of the city offices it is necessary to keep a force of men at work distributing and assorting the mail nearly all night, the crippling of the entire postal service by this blundering by our democratic political capital-Lurkers can better be imagined than described.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1876.

The Republican State Convention was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock, and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Hon. W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, as temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair he made an address in which among the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington for pursuing the Lost Cause and failing to meet the financial question. He said the people, notwithstanding the failure of men trusted by Republicans, believed that the party was still trustworthy. Though the country had been smitten, with the disgrace of a war minister, whose honors were all due to the Republican party, the people had not lost whose foundation rested on the fame of a Lincoln. The party demands that all guilty men shall be punished, and if the party adhered to the principles that marked its glorious past, victory would continue to follow its standards. In conclusion he said: The crowning glory of the Republican party is that it has made a Centennial for the American people, and that it has prevented the Republican institutions from being swept from the face of the earth, but it does not stop here. It proposes in the future to reform all abuses in the Government, and let no guilty man escape, no matter to what political organization he may belong. It has determined to elevate the standard of official life. It has determined unflinchingly to preserve the credit and honor of the nation, so that an American citizen when he goes abroad can hold his head proudly and say, I am an American citizen, instead of hanging it in deep humiliation and shame. It has resolved that the rights of every citizen throughout the entire limits of the most country shall be secured to him, and that the reign of lawlessness and terror in all parts of this country shall cease, and that equal rights to all, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, shall be the undoubted and recognized law of the republic. With such aims and such purposes, and with our honored Governor, John F. Hartranft, who has proven himself a brave soldier, a true and tried statesman, a man of unsullied and spotless reputation as our standard bearer, there can be no doubt that victory will again perch upon the banner of the Republican party.

Following the Chairman's speech committees on resolutions and credentials were appointed, and the following committee was appointed on delegates and electors. The Committee on Delegates and Electors consists of Baton of Beaver Gartside, of Delaware, Elliott, of Philadelphia; Scott, of Somerset; Shenk, of Lancaster, Ressler, of Northampton; Patterson, of Dauphin; Magee, of Allegheny, and Smith, of Venango.

The convention then took a recess.

Upon reassembling Mr. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, was elected permanent Chairman. Mr McPherson acknowledged the compliment paid him in a very graceful speech, and then the regular order of business was proceeded with.

The Platform.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, in 1875, and in view of recent events at Washington, we emphatically endorse that part of it which demands honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it. The Republican party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its adhesion to an intrepid and honest administration of public affairs, and wherever in the national, State or municipal life maladministration has existed or does exist, we demand that it be exposed and corrected, and the guilty punished, and to this end we pledge the full measure of our support as citizens and as voters.

Resolved, That we look to the Cincinnati Convention to give us candidates for President and Vice President who are above suspicion and in whose personal integrity the nation can most surely trust, and that we also look to our friends throughout the State, to make sure that in presenting candidates for Congress and the Legislature they select those only who are known to be honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania having nothing in their past history which they wish to blot out or apologize for, or would have the nation forget, arraign the Democratic leaders in Congress and their abettors for preference shown to deadly principles, and for the subserviency shown to defiant leaders of the late Confederacy now dominating them; for their removal from office of Union soldiers and the appointment of Confederate soldiers; for the repeated indications of a purpose only controlled by fear to open the treasury of the nation to the alarming and unjust pecuniary demands from the insurrectionary States; for their persistent efforts to force amnesty upon men too proud or unrepentant to ask it, or too guilty to deserve it, and for the combined recklessness and cowardice of their course on the financial question—a recklessness which mischievously holds out a threat to overthrow existing laws, and through cowardice and incapacity to originate a substitute for them, all of which expose the Democratic party as without national instinct, or an unsectional impulse, or an affirmative policy, and as unfit to be trusted by the country, which, when last under their control, they madly hurried into the vortex of civil war.

Resolved, That recent events in the late slave States clearly expose a purpose on the part of the Democratic party to seize them all and wield them as a unit in the next Presidential election; that to this end brutal and bloody conspiracies have been made to coerce voters, and base legislative conspiracies are at this moment in operation, in order that an unprincipled and fraudulent majority may deprive properly chosen officers of their legal rights, and as against these outrages we take an appeal to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the common safety demands that our public school shall not only be free to all, but shall be preserved from all special or partisan control. All attempts to divide the school fund for any purpose whatever, or to divert any portion of it into any channel not under popular control is to be frowned upon and resisted with unyielding firmness. The recent defeat in the Democratic Legislature of Maryland of a constitutional amendment to secure the common school fund of that State against division, reveals at once a grave danger and its source, and with other like facts, makes plain the duty of Congress to submit such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as when adopted, will effectually defend the common school system from all enemies, open or covert.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., in the face of the depressed condition of American industry, to inflict upon the nation a free trade tariff is an insult to the intelligence of the people and an evidence of the inability of the Democratic party to meet the present wants of the country. The remedy for our sufferings industries is in a higher, and not in a lower tariff.

Resolved, That the neglect of the public business of the State by the present majority in the lower branch of the Legislature, and the plainly apparent purpose of that majority to needlessly prolong the session with the sole object of thereby increasing their pay, is worthy of the strongest censure, and must, if persisted in, awaken the just indignation of an outraged people

Resolved, That the uniform policy of the Republican party of Pennsylvania in keeping down the burden of taxation while steadily reducing the public debt should be persistently maintained. When the debt is wiped out the public expenditures should be confined to the civil expenses of the State Government—the support of the public schools and the efficiency of the reformatory and penal institutions.

Resolved, That the recommendation by Governor Hartranft of a uniform system of municipal government throughout the State, and of the adoption of effective measures to prevent a further increase of municipal indebtedness, is worthy of all commendation, and should be put into practical operations at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That in the recognition of the eminent services, both in the field and in the Cabinet, the rare executive ability and unswerving rectitude of Governor John F. Hartranft the Republicans of Pennsylvania, with just pride, present his name to the consideration of the Republicans of the Union for the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, in the full confidence that the great qualities which have rendered his administration of State affairs a model, even by the confession of political foes, will insure as wise, as capable, as unflinching, as honest and as successful conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation; that the delegates from Pennsylvania in the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to the convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him an earnest, constant and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the convention to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit as the majority of the delegation shall direct.

The Electoral Ticket.

The following gentlemen were selected as electors:

Electors at large—Benj H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, and Jno. W. Chafant, Allegeny.

Electors—First district, Jno. Welsh, of Philadelphia; second district, Henry Deeston, Philadelphia; third, Christian J. Hoffman, Philadelphia; fifth Edward A. Fuller, Philadelphia; sixth, Dr. Benjamin Smith Bucks; seventh, J. W. Bernard, Chester eighth, Jacob Knabb, Berks; ninth, John B. Warfel, Lancaster; tenth, Dr. Joseph Thomas, Bucks; eleventh, Aris Parker, Luzerne, twelfth, Lewis Pughe, Luzerne; thirteenth, Eward Silliman, Schuylkill; fourteenth, Wm. Calder, Dauphin; fifteenth, Miles L. Tracy, Wayne; sixteenth, S. W. Starkweather, Lycoming; seventeenth, Daniel J Morrell, Cambria; eighteenth, Jeremiah Lyons, Juniata; nineteenth Wm. Hay, York; twentieth, Wm. Cameron, Union; twenty-first, J. B. Donnelly, Fayette twenty-second, Dan. O'Neill, Pittsburgh; twenty-third, Wm. Neeb, Allegheny; twenty fourth, Andrew S. Berger, Lawrence; twenty-fifth, Samuel M. Jackson, Armstrong; twenty-sixth, James Westermah, Mercer; twenty-seventh, W. W. Willier, Warren.

Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The following were elected district delegates to the Cincinnatti Convention.

Delegates at large—J. D. Cameron, W. R. Leeds, H. M'Hoyt and E. W. Mackey.

Delegates—First district, H. H. Bingham and William J. Pollock; second district, John L. Hill, and Morton McMichael; third, G. W. Fairman and M. H. Stanton; fourth, William B. Mann and W. H. Kemble; fifth, J. M. Byram and Jas. Johnston; sixth, H. Darlington and Allen Wood, Jr; seventh, G. E. Darlington and J. Smith Futhey; eighth, W. S. McManus and E. E. Greesman; ninth, O. J Dickey and Henry S. Eberle; tenth, H. J. Reeder and E. B. Young; eleventh, Chas. Albright and D. A. Beckly; twelfth, E. N. Willard and H. W. Palmer; thirteenth, L. Bartholomew and Daniel C. Miller; fourteenth, Samuel F. Barr and J. W. Grover; fifteenth, J. E. Carwalt and J. W. Smith; sixteenth, John R. Bowen and L. Rogers; seventeenth, John Cessna and Edward Scal.; eighteenth, John Stuart and John Wister; nineteenth C. H Mullen and Edward McPherson; twentieth, H. F. Harney and F. H. Murray, twenty-first, D. S. Atkinson and Andrew Stewart; twenty-second, C. L. Magee and J. H. Hampton; twenty-third, H. W. Oliver, Jr. and J. A Cambers; twenty-fourth, M. S. Quay and W. S. Moore twenty fifth, R. Robinson and Simon Zarby; twenty sixth, L. G. Linn and Henry C. Bliss; twenty-seventh, Thos. M. Walker and J. H. Osman.

Written for the Miner.

Can Belknap Be Impeached?

At no time during the present administration has a question of more commanding interest been presented than that concerning the impeachment of ex Secretary Belknap. An officer occupying a prominent and illustrious position has disgraced his high office, sacrificed the principles of honor, and polluted his official hands with bribery and dishonest gain. In the commonest business concerns of life, the briber and the bribed are justly held most odious and execrable. For he who sells his own, or buys the conscience of another through private corruption, debauches public virtue, and weakens the only element that make our institutions noble and enduring. But when an officer filling one of the highest positions in the land, and chosen for his presumed capacity and honor, degrades the high functions of his office to purposes of greed and gain, the effect upon the public mind is a thousand fold more dangerous. If it be possible, then, to inflict the penalties of impeachment upon this offender, in the name of Heaven let the judgment fall! For who would see his country disgraced, its proudest offices given over to bribes and guilt, and let the guilty go? It is only the corrupt that can uphold corruption. He who lives for himself alone might find some specious palliation for the offender. But he who lives for his country also would sooner die than see her honor trailed in the dust, her dignity humbled, and her noblest powers betrayed to corruption, lobbery and spoil.

But while we execrate the crimes of which the late Secretary stands accused, and desire their severest punishment, the manner of punishing them, as far as it relates to the process of impeachment is fraught with serious difficulty. Belknap has resigned. He no longer stands as an officer of the government, and the question comes, "can a private citizen be impeached?" If so, then a private citizen occupying but one relation to the public, can for the same offence be made subject to two different tribunals, two different forms of trial and two different and utterly dissimilar judgments—a thing, as it seems to me repugnant to the spirit of our laws and government. A careful reading of our Constitution, and a close inquiry into the nature of our government will convince us that impeachment was a form of trial instituted for officers only. Its nature, incidents and judgment are totally unlike a criminal prosecution at law. By the latter fine and imprisonment are the penalties imposed for offences not capital. By the former removal from office, and disqualifications to hold further office are the only punishments that can be inflicted, and the only objects to be attained. If fine and imprisonment only were desired, these could always be had through the statute or Common law without recourse to the special process of impeachment. But some remedy was needed which should oust the offender from his office so that further corruption might be stayed, and hence a tribunal of impeachment was erected. The object sought is clearly indicated by the penalty imposed. By the common law upon conviction of an office for misconduct in office, removal was not a necessary incident of judgment. But by impeachment, this is the principal penalty inflicted, and shows that this proceeding lies exclusively against those INVESTED WITH OFFICE.

But again. If the government has power to impeach a citizen after his term of office has expired, (it matters not whether by resignation or otherwise,) it exhibits the strongest example of tyranny that can be offered. For all criminal offences there is a limitation of time within which prosecution must be brought or sleep forever. But no such limitation applies to impeachment. If the outgoing officer can be impeached one day after his term has expired, fifty years after he can be impeached as well. In this long lapse of time his witnesses may have died, his evidence been destroyed, and his defence gone forever; but here is an immortable power, inflamed by personal malignity, or party hate, which can drag him up to trial without a witness, without evidence, without defence. Can a stronger instance of despotism be imagined or described? The very fact that no limitation is fixed to the time of impeachment shows conclusively that it was intended solely for present use, and while the offence, (not the man simply) is in being. Were it otherwise, a despotic power would sit in the national capital more perilous and intolerable than ever filled the chair of Cæsar, Henry the Eighth or Cromwell.

Nor does this assumption gain strength by reference to British precedent. True, Warren Hastings was impeached and tried before the English Parliament after his office of Governor General of India had expired. But this gives no warrant to the Congress and Senate of the United States for a similar proceeding. The British Parliament is not the American Congress. Its precedents are not American law. The constitution and government of England are differently framed and conducted from ours. Her Constitution is general loose, and undefined, composed of disjointed fragments—Magna Charter, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, and many other statutes wrung from time to time by piece-meal from the oppressor till they have finally assumed the shape of a compact between the rulers and the ruled. Ours is a written Constitution, making one complete and perfect instrument, with all powers conferred expressly limited and defined. Her Constitution operates as a restraining power without which her Parliament, in a political sense, would be absolutely omnipotent. Ours operates as a conferring power—an instrument of grants, without which our government would have no power at all. And can it be possible that the precedents of a government so diverse can be applicable to a government such as ours? It matters not that our forefathers were Englishmen, and brought from England our Common law. This question concerns not judicial principle, but political power. Impeachment is a political proceeding, and must be determined by our Constitution, and not by the Constitution, and precedents of Great Britain.

Our Constitution provides:

Art 1 Sec 5. "The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment."

Art 1 Sec. 6. "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted with out the concurrence of two thirds of the members present."

Art 1 Sec. 7. "Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable, and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law."

Art 2, Sec. 4. "The President, and Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

These are the only provisions in our Constitution relative to impeachment; and where in all these sections can any one found the construction that they contemplate anything but an acting officer of government? As previously intimated our Constitution does not restrain, but creates federal authority. The government possesses no power, but such as the Constitution expressly gives or such as arises from necessary implication. True, when a man commits at the gates, and the nation struggles with impending overthrow a different principle may easily be invoked. For in such emergencies "the people's safety is the highest law." But in all civic relations to the state law must be holds good that the federal government can exercise no power not directly conferred or necessarily implied from the Constitution. But in the foregoing sections neither express nor implied authority is given to impeach a citizen who is not an active officer of the government. If there is, where is it? In what section, line, or word is it contained? Will it be contended that if an ex officer cannot be impeached, disqualification to hold office can never be inflicted, and therefore he is subject to impeachment? But what trial is that which not from charter, not from law, but from penalty alone extracts its jurisdiction? In all laws penalty is equivalent to prohibition, but special jurisdiction does not flow from penalty.

Since, then, an ex officer cannot be impeached, let Belknap be indicted and arraigned. Let justice, not manly compassion and generous restitution be extended to one overborne by the pressure of authority. If guilty, is justice be administered between sovereign and a cousin.

W. J. M.

March 25, 1876.

THE result of the election in Connecticut was a substantial republican victory. Though Gov. Ingersoll, the democratic incumbent, is re-elected governor, it is by a majority greatly reduced from the 6 840 plurality of one year ago and though the democrats have again secured the legislature, and consequently the United States senator, it will be by a closer vote than last year. These democratic successes were expected by all parties, and offer no opportunity for congratulation except to republicans for the gallant flight they have made against heavy odds. But the real contest in the state was in the third congressional district, where the election was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. H. Starkweather, and the republican victory is signal. David A. Wells, who demeaned his worthy name to accept a democratic nomination for the place, is taught the folly of his action by an adverse majority of from 700 to 800—a worse defeat than the regular democratic candidate in that district had received in several years.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Secretary of Sergeant School Board until April 25th, 1876, for the purpose of building a SCHOOL HOUSE in said district, size 22 by 32 feet and by 12 feet high, said building to be completed on or before the 15th day of October 1876. Will pay $200 on or before the first day of July 1876, and the balance in school orders due in June 1878 when completed. For further particulars inquire of

L. STEINHAUER, Secy.

a22-3w

WRIGHT HOUSE

B. F. Wright, Prop'r.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

First Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Stereopes, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

AUDIT'S NOTICE.—In Hamlin vs. J. D. Barnes. In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County. No. 86. Sept. T. 1874

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to distribute money raised by sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Smethport Borough on FRIDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debar'd from claiming any share of said fund.

ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.

20—4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Rockwell vs. H. & P. Blaudy vs. Jos. Boyle et al. In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County. No 262 June T. 1874

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to distribute moneys raised by sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Smethport Borough on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1876 at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from claiming any share of said fund.

ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.

20—4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—A. N. Taylor vs. H. K. Train. In the Court of Comm'n Pleas of McKean County. No 162 Feb. T. 1876

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the court to distribute money raised by sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Smethport Borough on TUESDAY, the 25th of April, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from claiming any share of said fund.

ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.

20—4t

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Theodia Corwin deceased, late of Smethport Borough have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay.

April 6th 1876. R. C. Corwin,
L. L. Gleason.
Executor's.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c

Port Allegany Pa

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixer Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 18, 1875.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SMETHPORT, PA.

Call and have your eyes measured
A perfect fit guaranteed.
Every pair warranted.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Agent

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

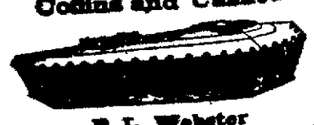
COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

LOCAL MATTERS.

— Superintendent Bishop has seven men at work on the jail.

— Schuyler Colfax lectures in Friendship on the 17th inst.

— Work has commenced on the new law office of R. B. Hamlin & Son.

— The new borough council were sworn in and commenced their duties Monday evening.

— D. B. Hamlin has added to his household furniture an elegant billiard table for the use of himself and his friends.

— Very few towns of the size of Smethport can boast of a "bank clerk." But we have got one, has he not, Willet?

— As the first of May approaches we hope soon to see a good sidewalk from McCoy's corner to the covered bridge.

— Sheriff C. S. King took two prisoners to Court report on Saturday, the first that he has duly met there since the 1st of January. They were from Port Allegany.

— Every body is talking about what they will visit the Centennial. With a majority of us we fear it will prove to be all talk. It will take stamps to go down there and see much.

— F. W. Knox, of Potter county, and R. F. Morris, of Warren editor of the Ledger, are members of the Democratic electoral ticket for this state. McKean county did not get a slice.

— The Coles—Barnes libel suit has been discontinued. Coles withdrew the suit voluntarily, and Barnes now pats him on the back and say A. N. is a pretty good fellow, after all. It was ever thus.

We regret to learn that Mrs. J. E. Townsend, of Clermont, met with a very painful accident the other day. By the overturning of a sleigh, resulting in the breaking of one of her wrists. It is fortunate that it was no worse.

—If you want a suit of clothes, or a part of one, cut and made in city style, and at prices to suit every body, call at the Post-office and examine the samples and prices there to be seen. They are from Wanamaker & Brown, the great and the reliable Philadelphia Clothing House.

Hon. E. Rogers represented McKean county in the Republican state convention at Harrisburg last week. He was made secretary of the convention, and was also honored by being appointed one of the Representative delegation from this congressional district to the national convention at Cincinnati.

— Tim. Mullin, jr. has removed his family from Port Allegany to Bradford, where he purposes to make his residence. Tim. has an elegant billiard saloon in Bradford, which appears to be well kept and well patronized, as it deserves success and prosperity, all of which we heartily wish for it and its proprietor.

Profanity in journalism is manly on the increase. Nearly all of our exchanges of the past week have headings, such as "Another damned disaster", "The damdest in Massachusetts" &c. It is to bad. But that was nothing short of damnation—to the democracy—in New Hampshire and Connecticut a few days ago, wasn't it? Eh.

Mr. C. D. Beery, of Pittsburgh, was admitted to practice at the McKean county bar at the last term of court. Mr. Beery is a young and promising Pittsburgh lawyer who has resided at Bradford for a few months. He is a perfect gentleman, and thoroughly posted on all legal points likely to arise in an ordinary case. He has our thanks for an handsomely executed map of Bradford and promises us all deserved custom up by honestly showing the location of all the wells and lots in each district.

The members of the borough council paid a visit of inspection to the intersection of East and Main streets on Tuesday, to plan what must be done to render the road passable. It is indeed a pitiable piece of road, and will continue to annually use up a good bit of money with as any perceptible bettering. It was the view of all the council, and all whom we have heard express an opinion, that the only way to improve the road is to change the station on Main street, making the ditch on the west side of East at each end, and then grading and fill as much as necessary. This will probably be done as soon as the weather will permit.

—We paid a brief visit to the new dry-goods store at Bradford, last week. To say that we were surprised at the evidence of thrift and prosperity that stand about our sister borough would be but feebly expressing our feelings. On every hand are to be seen the graceful and gigantic outlines of oil derricks, some completed and others in process of erection. New buildings are rapidly springing up in the borough to accommodate the increase of business and population. The principal hotel—Era—Hotel does not appears to be proving a big boon to its proprietor. The income of the bar alone must be worth as much as several flowing wells. The prospect for evidently has his hands full in managing the turbulent spirits who throng the bar-room day and night in search of oil well exhilaration, and he seems to manage them successfully by letting them do about as they have a mind to and fight it out on the same line as often as the spirit moves. We only had time to visit one well—the Enterprise Transit Company's Well No 3. We watched the greenish oil pour out into the receiving tank for about 20 minutes, and learned many things about the business we knew more about oil than ever before. We of course took occasion to make the acquaintance of the Bradford Era and its genial editor, Mr. L. W. Oakes. He had just returned from a tour of the wells to make up the report for his next issue. He is a careful and painstaking editor, and is making the Era a valuable paper to all who take an interest in the Bradford oil territory. We met many old friends, but regretted that we did not meet "the father of his country"—Col J. K. Hallet. But shall make another visit soon when the weather is settled, when we hope to be able to see more and say more about it.

Those Prisoners.

We noticed by an article in the Potter Enterprise that two McKean county prisoners confined in the Potter jail were released by Judge Nelson on a writ of habeas corpus, concerning which the Enterprise seems very much worried. We were not aware that the county had any prisoners at that time in the Potter jail, and took the pains to question Sheriff King in regard to it. He informed us that he had taken no prisoners there since January 1st, and did not understand that the county had any there, excepting two that he had taken there last week since the two mentioned were released.

Council Proceedings.

The borough council for 1876 held their first meeting for the year on Monday evening, after being sworn into office by Squire Smith. The council being composed of the same members as last year, there was no break or awkwardness in the order of business, the new Burgess, Thos. King, slipping as gracefully into his position as if he had been brought up a Burgess from the cradle. The compensation of the secretary was fixed at Five Dollars for the ensuing year, and H. F. Barbour consented to accept the situation at those figures in consideration of the honor attached thereto. (Editors seek honor rather than wealth.) C. F. Cornell—"Dennie"—was appointed to collect the borough tax, and his bail was fixed at $1000.

On motion it was ordered that a tax of ten mills on a dollar be levied for borough purposes, also a tax on dogs in accordance with Ordinance No 11.

It was further ordered that a tax be levied sufficient to pay 40 per cent. of the first issue of bonds, in accordance with resolutions of March 1, 1875; also a tax sufficient to raise 20 per cent. of the second issue of bonds, in accordance with resolution of Jan. 14, 1875.

On motion the following bills were ordered paid:

C K. Sartwell, recording deeds	$2.50
A J. Hughes, pounding assessment	$3.10
H. F. Barbour, " "	$3.70

A petition was presented by citizens residing on Center street asking for a sidewalk on said street, and after some discussion it was ordered that a walk be built on the south side of Center street from Mechanic street to Mill street, and on the south side of Mill street to the west end of Stephen Pattison's house, said walk to be built by the 1st day of June.

Proposition of Dr. W. T McCoy to lease to the borough a strip of land on the west side of east street for the purpose of a side walk, upon the condition that no duck be built on that side of the street without his consent, was ordered laid on the table.

This proposition brought up the question of repairing the street at the intersection of Main and East, and it was concluded that the council go upon the ground the next day and see what was best to be done.

Council adjourned.

ANOTHER "SMALL TRANSACTION".—Some of the members of the Smethport Borough Council expressed some surprise when the Secretary presented a bill from the Editor of the Reporter of Three Dollars and Seventy Cents for publishing a statement of the financial condition of the borough. They cannot understand why it is not a matter of as much "public interest" as the resolutions of a secret society, and if he was so kind as to publish the resolutions for nothing why did he not apply the same rule to the borough statement? Surely the hard earned taxpayers should be remembered by the press in equal degree objects of charity as a Masonic Lodge, and they are certainly as little able to pay for their printing. But the Borough Council ordered the printing, and they ordered the bill paid, and, further, they do not propose to allow any anonymous scribbler to meddle in the matter and in their behalf call the editor of the Reporter hard names for presenting an honest bill.

A Good Man Gone.

In the death of Gherlis Corwin, announced elsewhere, this borough and community has lost one of its most upright and best citizens, the church with which he was connected has lost one of its most consistent members and best supporters, and the needy, the helpless, and the orphaned, their truest and most faithful friend. His hand was open and his heart always ready to aid the distressed and the fallen. Never was an applicant for assistance turned empty handed from his door. He has been known to borrow money to aid those who had appealed to him. His opportunities have been such that he might have died a wealthy man had he chosen to oppress the poor and demand his own to the uttermost farthing, yet he died comparatively poor in this world's goods, but rich in the blessings and sincere sorrowings of those whom he has befriended in their day of need at the expense of his own substance. He has left a good name, which is better than great wealth.

—A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier, writing from Warsaw, N. Y. says "Mr. J. Condit Smith, who has contracted to complete, equip and finish the Rochester & State Line Railroad in every respect, is pushing matters forward in a business-like manner. He evidently is a man of deeds and not words. He is perfecting every detail, getting everything in readiness to make the dirt fly as soon as the time will allow. He has taken a suit of offices in Rochester and is making such arrangements as seem to him necessary for a general influence all along the whole line."

DONATION.—There will be a donation at Beckwith's Hall next week Thursday the 13th inst, in the afternoon and evening, for the benefit of Rev. O. J. Rose. The public are cordially invited to attend.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax has accepted the invitation to be the orator at Olean July 4th. The Centennial Committee has resolved to raise not less than $1500 to defray expenses of fireworks, speakers, balloon ascension, etc. Miss Nellie Thurston, the female aeronaut has been invited to make an ascension on the first day. It has been decided to organize a company of light artillery, a target company, etc.

—The Olean Lecture Course cost $1,-128.58, but the receipts were $1,449.25, leaving surplus of $315.99.

Eldred Correspondence.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last Enoch Otto, while engaged in breaking down a skidway of logs on Carpenter creek near Eldred, was caught by a large log and thrown to the ground, the log passing over his body, and seriously injuring him. Dr. Christman was immediately called and on his arrival the case was of so serious a nature that Dr. Freeman of Smethport was sent for. We understand Dr. Sibley was called there on Monday, at the request of Dr. Freeman, to assist him in performing a very delicate surgical operation on the lower part of the body. The last we hear is that Mr. Otto lays in a very critical condition.

LYCEUM.

Last week the following question was debated and decided in the negative:

RESOLVED, That the right of suffrage ought to be extended to the women.

Programme for this (Tuesday) evening: calling the roll and members responding with a sentiment. Oration by G. W. Ward, Essay by Mrs. A. T. Barden. Debate on question. RESOLVED, That hatred is a stronger passion than love. Chief disputants: Aff. Mrs. Young. Neg. Mrs Barden.

ITEMS.

Reuben Dennis and family have removed to Eldred from Franklinville N. Y. where he has been engaged at prosing boy.

Mr. Jackson We'cott is preparing to start a meat market on the vacant lot near the depot. Go in, Jack, you have our best wishes for your success.

Dr. Christman has purchased a mill of Mr. B. Alfred, and is moving it on Barden brook about a mile from town. The Dr. is an energetic business man, and will probably push the lumbering business right along.

F. N. Burnham Esq., from the lower edge of the township, having recovered his health, has consented to hold his office in town, and will be in attendance one day in each week and oftener if the business should require. Mr. Burnham is a very able magistrate, and Eldred will be well provided for if there should be no Justice of the Peace appointed this year.

Died on Sunday, Apr 2d, Bridget, wife of William Crowley, Newell brook. Mrs. Crowley was well advanced in years.

The evenings are getting so short that an adjournment of the Lyceum, even 6 P. M., is talked of. OCCASIONAL.

Eldred, Apr 4th, 1876.

CORWIN.—Died in Smethport, Pa., March 26th, GHERLIS CORWIN, in his 75th year.

He was born in Franklin, Conn. Sep 3d 1801. He was a son of Edward Corwin who served in the army of the Revolution for a year and was also a member of the Episcopal church over 60 years.

Gherlis Corwin came to Norwich, McKean Co. Penna. in 18.2 with his father, and in 1828 he settled in Smethport, where he remained till death. He was baptized into the membership of the Smethport Episcopal Church May 15th, 1836, and continued an active member till called home by the Master. The church will deeply feel its loss, for as a christian he was truly "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Of his means he gave with a liberal hand for the cause of Christ while living, and dying left a fund of $300 to the church of which he was a member for the support of the Gospel ministry, so that, though dead, he will still act with his brethren.

His faith in Christ was strong, and as the path of the just, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." He had an extensive circle of friends, for he was hospitable to all, a friend to the friendless, a helper of the needy, and his home was an asylum for the orphan. He has left numerous relatives and friends who mourn their loss. R.

HIPPOPHAM.

A Business Man's Experience—What Killed Him.

His name was Hippofham. His uncle left him some money. He started in the grocery and provision business. He had read in the paper that John Jacob Aster, A. T. Stewart, Daniel Pratt, John Smith, and lots of others had once been poor, and made their start by advertising. He believed it all, dough-head that he was and he advertised four squares in the Torchlight, six squares in the Badger, and half a column in the Morphine. When the people saw from the advertisements that Hippofham had started into business with a fresh, large stock they rushed for his store. Then his troubles commenced. He had to have an extra clerk and a cash boy. He could not find time to sit down on a candle-box, thrust his feet under the stove, and gossip about politics and the Lemars question. Every day or two he had to write or telegraph for new goods, ordering more coffee, tea, sugar or spices, and when the goods came he had to open them and retail them out. As day after day went by people began to notice that Hippofham was growing thin and pale. He looked careworn and harassing, as if driven. He kept advertising, and people kept patronizing him. Others grocers could get time to go on excursions, and to sit down for hours at a time and play checkers and dominoes, but Hippofham could not get an hour to himself, except to sleep. By and by he had to open an account with yet another bank, get more clerks and cash-boys and it came about that he kept a carriage, built a fine house, wore big diamonds, and was elected mayor of the town. Of course a man couldn't go on in this way many years without breaking down his health, and the day came at last when Hippofham had the dyspepsia, and jaundice, heart disease, rheumatism and several other complaints. The shadow of death hung over him while the grocers who hadn't advertised at all grew fat and portly and had double chins on 'em. They had time to go fishing, were never tired out looking over their bank accounts, and it wasn't once a year that they had to order anything more than a box of herring. Broken down in health, feeling mad at the world, and finding himself a victim of newspapers, Hippofham one day drew all his money out of the bank, passed it over to a lunatic asylum, set his store on fire, blew up his mansion with a keg of powder, and then hung himself to a peach tree in the back yard. The coroner cut him down, the jury sat on him, and the verdict was: "Advertising killed him, and we hereby warn all business men to let his fate be an awful example against patronizing newspapers."

A FEW FACTS DEMONSTRATED BY FIGURES.

—If a produce dealer bought a farmers crops last year; say his oats at 60 cts, his butter at 40 cts. and his wool at 60 cts., and because he failed during the year to get an advance on these prices to satisfy his rapacity, he holds them until this year, when the prices ruling are 40 cts. for oats, 25 cts. for butter and 35cts. for wool. In any one going to buy of him at these prices because he proposes to sell them at cost? Not much! If a broker during the rebellion had paid so he must at one time, $2 78 for a gold dollar and held it from year to year because he could not get a profit on that price, would he not be laughed at to-day for even supposing any one would pay him cost for his dollar when it is only worth $1 14? These same incontrovertible facts are just as applicable to merchandising, and yet we often see great spread notices of selling off at cost for 60 days, just as though they thought the people would consider it a privilege to buy at cost, though their old antiquities cost from 25 to 100 per cent. more than fresh new styles of goods bought and sold at the present market value. But this cost dodge can no longer deceive the people; they have learned to go for their goods where merchandising is done on the Young American plan, where goods are sold at a profit where few goods remain over 60 days, where new goods are received daily, and sold daily in such quantities that the discount on the purchases are the main profit relied upon, where all goods are marked in plain figures, where there is no deviation in prices, where the poor man's one dollar buys as much proportionately as the rich man's ten dollars, where goods have found to have declined in market since last week purchases they are marked squarely down to present values and cold, where the people delight to go and buy their dry goods, shawls, cloakings, furs, hats, caps, boots, feathers fancy goods, holiday goods, in fact all goods useful and ornamental. Enquire for this place of all places to buy good goods cheap, and any one will tell you it is at R. O. SMITH'S, & Co., Olean, N. Y.

"WHOEVER HAS THE BLUES,"

Whoever feels it a task to get up in the morning and go actively to business; who ever dreads than enjoys his daily labor

Whoever sleeps poorly by night, or feels dull and sleepy by day; whoever has the blues, or feels sad and dejected, the same will be rendered hopeful, cheerful, ambitious, energetic for business—in short will see life through a new mirror—in less than two days time after beginning the use of that Great Popular Remedy—Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

The reason it does these things is because it causes the Liver to throw off the bile, it cleans out the entire Alimentary Canal and rids it of worms and other vermin that inhabit an unhealthy Stomach and Bowels.

It completely cleanses and purifies the Blood, and at the same time strengthens and heals the stomach, Nervous System, Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, and all other Tissues. It is a vegetable compound, so made up of the choicest plants carefully collected from every country and clime of the world as to possess the rarest Alterative or Cleansing and Purifying, together with Healing and Tonic or Nerve Strengthening and Restorative properties combined.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, of Smethport.

—The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that J. C Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have the sole right to use the words Cherry Pectoral for a medicine and has issued an injunction against F. V. Rushton, of New York city, for selling Rushton's Cherry Pectoral or Cherry Lozenges, or any other use of the name to deceive the public. This decision of the high court includes all dealers who sell any similar article.—Port Jefferson [L. I.] Leader.

MARRIED.

WINDSOR—KNOX.—On March 26th, 1876, at the residence of the bride, in Norwich township McKean county, by D. S. White J. P. Mr. W. B. Windsor, to Miss. Olive A Knox, both of Norwich township.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE by Trustees.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, the undersigned trustees, under a deed executed to them by Daniel Kingsbury, dated February 10 1830 will sell at the Court House in Smethport, McKean County Pennsylvania, on the ninth day of May, 1876 at one o'clock P. M., to the highest and best bidder.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Bradford and Corydon in the County of M Kean and State of Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a hemlock tree at the southwest corner of warrant numbered 3,421, thence east 336 rods, more or less, to the southeast corner of warrant numbered 3,421, thence south 326 rods, more or less to the northeast corner of warrant numbered 3,419; thence west 336 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of warrant numbered 3,419; thence north to the northeast corner of warrant numbered 4,909; thence west 336 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of warrant numbered 4,909; thence north 327 6-10 rods, more or less, to a post, thence north to the place of beginning containing two thousand acres, more or less, being warrant numbered 3,420 and the south part of warrant numbered 4,908

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per centum in hand and the residue on confirmation of sale by the court.

These warrants are described in Prof. D. D. Owen's geological report on McKean County as containing large deposits of coal and iron ores. They are also densely covered with hemlock, maple, beech birch and other woods. The 42 inch. recently established in surveys made for determining oil territory, passes through this tract, and oil has been developed in close proximity. Altogether, it is worthy the attention of iron and coal companies, also of capitalists desiring investments promising well for future development.

Dated Buffalo N Y March 24, 1876.

JOHN R. LEE,
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Trustees.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Liberty township Supervisors for the year ending April 1st 1876.

LIABILITIES.

Due on Judgments	A S Arnold Estate		$2,00
" "	Arnold & Bolley account	1872	$23,98
" "	" "	1875	$3,478
" "	Dan Clark	"	$6,00
" "	C A Dolly	"	$5,00
" "	A J Hudson	"	$2,00
" "	Leon. Gallup	"	$9,00
			$50,22

ASSETTS.

Amt. due on Duplicates 1868-69-70, (uncollected)		127,50
Amt. due on Duplicates 1874	"	$180,00
" " " 1875	"	$75,00
" " " Balance Draft in hands Co. Commissioners		$396,22
		$898,72
Value of Taxable property		$150062,00

Silas Irons, Sup'r.
E. Fitch, Town Clerk.
Liberty twp. April 6d. 1876.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Venders of Merchandise, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1876

	CLASS	RATES
Annin Township.		
James Cremmins	14	$7 75
W H Taylor & Son	14	7 75
Bradford Borough.		
G D B Crocker	14	7 75
C H Foster	14	7 75
Enos Parsons & Son	13	10 75
J B Wygant	14	7 75
H J Pemberton	14	7 75
George Weight & Co	14	7 75
Charles Leigh	14	7 75
A W Stout	14	7 75
Albert DeGoller	14	7 75
A C Switzer	14	7 75
J Moorhouse	14	7 75
J E Butts jr	14	7 75
Dr E Matteson	14	7 75
Davis & Leigh	14	7 75
John Gregg	14	7 75
Whitney, Wheeler & Co	11	15 75
H G Mitchell [Tarport]	14	7 75
Ceres Township.		
O H Smith	14	7 75
J D Gleason	14	7 75
Eldred Township.		
Daniel Wright	14	7 75
Barden & Roberts	13	10 75
B G Spitler	14	7 75
Young & Barden	13	10 75
Doane & Hall	14	7 75
John Fisher	14	7 75
D C Young	13	10 75
Keating Township.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
Kane.		
O D Coleman	13	10 75
C V Gillis	14	7 75
Davis & James	14	7 75
Robert Lafferty	14	7 75
W E Blew	14	7 75
Ludlow.		
J G & D Curtis	14	7 75
L E Hoffman	14	7 75
Lafayette.		
J E Botts jr	13	10 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
Port Allegany.		
Dolloy & Snyder	13	10 75
M A Lillibridge	14	7 75
C J Modbury & Son	14	7 75
Dr G H Goltry	14	7 75
Wm Hooker	14	7 75
Arnold, McDowell & Co	13	10 75
F W Hogarth	14	7 75
B C Gallup	14	7 75
C W Bishop	14	7 75
Davis & Simar	13	10 75
N B Bard	14	7 75
A F Bard	14	7 75
A L Wright [Liberty]	14	7 75
Manning & Vosburg de	14	7 75
Norwich.		
W J Colegrove & Son	14	7 75
S R Smith	14	7 75
Sergeant.		
Hamlin & Townsend	13	10 75
Lucrenco Boyer	14	7 75
Louis Steinhauer	14	7 75
Chas Newberg & Bro	14	7 75
Smethport.		
Henry Hamlin [Hardware]	14	7 75
McCoy & Reilly	14	7 75
A N Fuller & Son	13	10 75
A B Armstrong	14	7 75
Wm Y McCoy	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
H Hamlin	13	10 75
Wm S Brownell	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
C L Douglass	14	7 75
John F Wendel	13	10 75
RESTAURANTS.		
W F Osgood, Bradford	3	5 75
J S Hicks do	7	10 75
Wm & B Bartsell Smethp't	6	5 75
B Bishop Port Allegany	6	5 75
D Slingerland do	6	5 75
BILLIARD TABLES.		
T J Donnerty Bradford	2	40 75
Tim Mullin do	2	40 75
Wm & B Bartsell Smethp't	2	40 75
S P Carter Custer	1	80 75
N Palmer Port Allegany	1	80 75

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport, on Tuesday the 25th day of April, 1876 at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper

THOS. KING, Merchantile App'r.
Smethport Pa March 25, 1876 n22-4t

Notice.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3236, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the special tax Year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business on or April 30, 1877

The Taxes Embraced Within The Provisions Of The Law Above Quoted Are The Following, Viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000. fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person or firm liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named must apply to E. Cowan, Deputy. Collector of Internal Revenue at Warren, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876. 4 t

Attention Soldiers!

GET YOUR PENSIONS.

Every soldier wounded or otherwise disabled during the late war (no matter how slight the present disability) is entitled to a pension.

Also thousands of soldiers drawing pensions [as the law now stands, 1876] are entitled to increase.

Widows and Orphans claims a specialty. Back pay and Bounty promptly collected. Every person entitled to bounty or pensions should make application before it is too late No charges until claims procured For further particulars and prosecution of claims, address [with stamp]

E. A. McCALMONT, U.S. Claim Agent
n23-3w MERCER, Pa.

Incorporation Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the intention to apply to the Governor of the Commonwealth, on the 20th of APRIL, 1876, for letters patent to issue incorporating an association of persons, and under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th of April, 1874, to be known by the name of "Bradford Oil Company," and having for its object the development of oil lands, mining for coal and petroleum, and storing, shipping and dispensing of the same.

ASH & STERRETT,
Att'ys for Applicants.

Bradford, Pa. Mar. 23, '76.—4t

CLOSING-OUT SALE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED will close out his business in Smethport on the

TENTH DAY OF APRIL,

1876—without fail. Until that time I will dispose of my

ENTIRE STOCK

of Goods at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD BY THE 10th OF APRIL.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

to get good bargains in Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing goods. ☞ REMEMBER—That we will only remain

Until the Tenth of April Next.

SAM GUNZBERG.

Smethport, March 30, 1876.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes, Augurs, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle clips, Axle grease, Apple parers, Barn door hinges, Barn door pins, Barn door rollers, Base knobs, Bath brick, Bed cassors, Bell cords, Beef pounders, Belts, Bench hooks, Bench screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind butts, Blind staples, Bolts, all kinds, Boot jacks, Brace, Boring machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull rings, Butts, all kinds, Can tie sticks, Cake turnets, Calipers, Caps, percussion, Carpet stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle leaders, Chain, all kinds, Chain hooks, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels, all kinds, Clamps, Clevises, Clothes lines, Clothes wringers, Coal hods, Coffee mills, Corn cutters, Corn poppers, Crow bars, Curry combs, Curtain pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog collars, Draw shaves, Egg beaters, Expansive bits, Faucets, Files, Fluting machines, Forks all kinds, Fresners, Fry pans, Gate hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's point, Glue, Glue pots, Grain sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun nipples, Hammers, Hand vises, Handles all kinds, Hangs and staples, Hatchets, Hay knives, Hinges all kinds, Hoes, Hooks all kinds, Horse pokers, Horse rakes, Horse hoes, Iron all kinds—and Planing, waible and tajore, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match safes, Measuring tapes, Meat cutters, Molasses gates, Mop sticks, Mortise traps, Mowing machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil stones, Books, Pictures nails, Planes, Pullers,

Pumps, Pliers, Rakes, Rennets, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Sparkly face, Sand paper, Saucer irons, Saws all kinds, Scissors, Scoops, coal and grain, Screw drivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep shears, Shot, Shovels, Spades, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Staples, Tacks, Tea kettles, Tobacco boxes, Tee nails, Tongs, Trowels, Tin ware, all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wood cutters, Wrenches, Whalebone hooks, White lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheel barrows &c, &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker** S. M. Co. Call and see late improvemen s, &c., on this machine.

S. A. Bishop.

ARCHITECT

And Superintendent.

OFFICE—On second floor of MINER Block.

SMETHPORT, PA.

J. G. PELTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

OLEAN, N. Y.

The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v13-ly

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous including works of the best authors. In **School Books,**

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The opera house at Springfield, Ill., worth $150,000, was totally destroyed by fire..... Assemblyman Wilcox, who attacked a reporter of the *Chronicle* in the Senate chambers at Sacramento, Cal., was found guilty of assault and sentenced to pay a fine of $100.....Canada has commenced forwarding her goods to the Centennial .....The railway bridge over the river Ill, near Lutterbach, France, was so weakened by the recent floods that it gave way while a passenger train was crossing, precipitating all the coaches into the stream, which was deep and rapid with the flood. Nearly all on board were killed by being crushed or drowned, although the number of victims is unknown at present, sixty bodies have already been recovered. .Three of the most prominent Montenegrin officials have gone to the insurgent camp to induce their countrymen to stop fighting, and to prevent Montenegrin frontier . The Cetbos attacked the Liberian (African) town of Topman, but were repulsed with heavy loss The United States frigate Alaska having arrived at Cape Palmas, the captain was asked to arbitrate between the two powers. A speedy settlement of the difficulties is anticipated.....St. Patrick's day was appropriately celebrated in nearly all the cities throughout the country.. . Gen. Cooke declined the nomination for governor tendered by the Democrats of Rhode Island.

. Gen. Sherman expressed confidence in President Grant and Gen. Babcock in a speech at St. Louis . Mrs. Ann Hammond, a hard-working Irish widow, the only support of five children, was brutally murdered in a house in New York in which she was at work. Thomas J. Hartnett, a boarder in the house, was arrested for the crime; and bloody wristbands found in his pocket, which had been cut from his shirt, confirmed him deeply. It is supposed he attempted to outrage the woman, when she, being very strong, nearly succeeded in getting the better of the struggle, whereupon he picked up a hatchet and struck the edge several times into her head, scattering her brains about the floor.

Hershey's cotton mill at Augora, Pa., was destroyed, the fire originating from a heated shaft. The loss is estimated at $100,000.....by the giving way of a trestlework on the lake front at Milwaukee, an engine was thrown into the water and the engineer and fireman killed The Elmville woolen mills in Evanston, Ill., were destroyed by fire, together with four tenements and considerable manufactured stock. Loss, $200 000 .Mount Vesuvius so long on the verge of eruption, has at last broken forth in terrible splendor, throwing lava and ashes. The lava is flowing toward Pompeii The revolutionists near Matamoras, Mexico, are causing disturbances, and have been attacked by government soldiers The steamer Isabel, from Rochelle for Bristol, England, was wrecked near Land's End, and the crew, numbering thirty souls, were drowned .Letters from the Gordon exploring party in Africa state that they have subdued the hostile tribe that destroyed Linant's party, and were progressing finely ... The State assessors show that New Jersey possessed, in 1875, real and personal property valued at $643 731 094, against $443 471,672 in 1866 The bishop of Tuderborn (ad. Holland) recently, which leads to the belief that Prussia demanded his extradition .The old Catholic convent connected with St. Vincent's cathedral, at Scranton, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

A whole block of small residences in Charleston S C., were destroyed by fire, and the poor colored people who had to vacate their homes suffered greatly To add to the fright of the occasion bands of colored robbers sacked all houses to which they could gain admittance. Loss, $200,000 The French government estimated the revenue for 1877 at $534 400,000, the expenditures at $533,400,000 The Massachusetts supreme judicial court has, on full bench, overruled the exceptions in the case of Thomas Piper, convicted of the murder of Robert H. Young, in the church belfry at Boston and judgment is to be pronounced on the verdict Two brothers, named James and John Perryman, quarreled at the supper table in their father's house, at Greenville, Ill., when the latter, John, stabbed James, inflicting a wound from which he died a month after ward . King Alfonso and the victorious troops entered Madrid amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The residences were magnificently decorated, and there were thirty handsome triumphal arches along the line of march The flag and the generals were reviewed by general . . By a collision off Barnegat N J the brig Frank Clarke was sunk and three lives were lost An unusually severe storm prevailed over the entire country in the North and West, it fell as heavy snow, and in the extreme South took the form of a violent rain. Ten inches of snow fell at Memphis, being the heaviest fall ever recorded at that place. The storm extended as far South as New Orleans, and great damage was done to numerous gulf towns. In North Carolina the peach crop is thought to be seriously injured

Dr. Parra has been elected president of the Costa Rican republic, and Bartolo e Calvo as first designado . The *Imparcial Aviso* says that the pretender, Khan Fulato Beg, has been hanged at Margilan . At the occurrence of a violent storm in the channel, there were four hundred vessels in the river Mersey, England, which all got coal together, forming a sight never before witnessed William C. Barrett, a prominent New York lawyer, sailed for Europe, leaving his affairs deeply involved.

Tidings from nearly all the ports between Portland and New Orleans are to the effect that great damage was done to shipping by the late violent storm, and some loss of life occurred A fierce hurricane also prevailed throughout Europe on the same day ... Judge Moses, formerly governor of South Carolina, has been found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors on the bench, and formally disbarred, by the Senate. ....Capt Reid, of the steamship St. Louis, encountered in mid-ocean the bark Chatham, from Wilmington, N C, for Rotterdam, in a helpless condition. A violent storm had carried away her sails and washed her deck clean, carrying off the captain and two men As the balance of the crew otherwise to abandon the bark, Capt. Reid put a prize crew on board ..The revolutionists in Mexico defeated the government troops near Durazo, capturing them to lose fifteen hundred men and all their artillery and wagons.

Ward, the New Jersey murderer, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life . The New York Republican convention, to elect delegates to the national convention, was held at Syracuse, and adopted a platform declaring for hard money and protection schools, demanding the punishment of guilty officials, and commending President Grant for declining a third term. After strenuous but unavailing efforts of George Wm. Curtis and others to send the delegation unpledged, the convention declared in favor of Roscoe Conkling for the Presidency....Letters received at Quebec from Moosie and the Seven Islands states that there is great distress among the residents there, and unless timely aid is received starvation will result. ...The North German states favor the imperial control of the railways, but the South German states oppose it.....In consequence of unpleasant relations between the Bey of Tunis and the Italian consul, the latter was set upon and nearly killed by a mob in Tunis. Troops had to be ordered out to protect the foreign consulates.....The Democrats of Pennsylvania met in convention at Lancaster and elected delegates to the national convention. The platform declares the civil service of the government corrupt; demands a searching investigation into the departments, and that the perpetrators of fraud shall be punished; commends the majority in Congress for its reductions in expenditures, favors general amnesty to and pension engaged in the late civil war; approves the protection of the school funds and other public money from sectarian use; declares the claims for the resumption of specie payment on January 1, 1879, as impossible of attainment, and demands that Congress take such steps for resumption as will most surely reach that result without destroying the business interests; rejoices in the opportunity to celebrate the centennial of the emancipation from the British crown. The convention declined to pledge the delegates. ...In consequence of Indians running off stock near Custer, the miners turned out en force and attacked the enemy, killing thirteen and losing one of their own men .The brig Hattie Eaton, of Boston, was wrecked at Kittery Point, Me., and seven out of eight of her crew were lost. . .By the explosion of a "Jupiter" powder mill at Woodhaven Heights, N. Y., three men were blown to atoms and three were seriously injured the buildings were completely demolished.

The bill making Queen Victoria empress of India passed its third reading after a sharp discussion.....Jasmal, Hayti, is in the hands of the insurgents, but is blockaded by the government steamers. The insurrection is spreading, and business is almost suspended .... The Rhode Island Republicans renominated Gov. Henry Lippitt and the other present State officers . . Killing frosts have hurt the early crops on South Carolina and Georgia . George S. Stevens, judge of the Nelson county (Va.) court, has been impeached by the legislature for conduct unbecoming his judicial character, in that he gambled and won money. . ...The greater portion of the town of Jackson, La., was destroyed by fire Loss, $50,000, insurance, $7,000 The boiler of the Union Pacific Co.'s rolling mill, at Laramie City, Wy., exploded with terrific force, completely wrecking part of the mill and killing seven men and wounding ten more. The boiler was blown through the stone walls of the mill a quarter of a mile on the prairie. Loss, $150,000 . ..Servia has 30,000 capable men in case of war. Lieut.-Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, was found guilty of the charges in the recent impeachment, and has been removed from office and disqualified from hereafter holding any place of honor, trust or profit Scranton, Pa. has lost its opera house by fire.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr Wilkens (Dem), of Virginia, from the committee on appropriations, reported House bill No. 2 580, to supply the deficiency for feeding the Sioux Indians He moved to strike out the words "$100,000" and insert "$150,000" Agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, the Senate took up for consideration Senate bill 500, providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation and for other purposes. The bill was briefly discussed by Mr Mitchcock (Rep.) of Nebraska, who said he was opposed to any further appropriation for these Indians or for other commissions. There was one man and one hero now Gen Geo H Crooke, who was as able to make any agreement with these Indians as any commission that could be sent out to them. No action was taken.

The Chair laid before the Senate the military bill from the House with the notification that the House fail to concur in the amendments of the Senate. The Senate agreed to adhere to the amendments and asked a committee of conference, and Senators Sargent, Cockrell, and Blaiwy were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The committee on appropriations reported back the Military Academy bill, with a recommendation that the Senate adhere to its amendments, and ask for a committee of conference Agreed to, and Messrs Allison, Logan, and Wallace were appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate

Mr. Jones (Rep.) of Nevada, introduced a bill to prohibit the transportation of liquid nitro-glycerine, and to regulate the transportation of dynamite Referred .Two bill absolutely prohibits the transportation from one State or Territory to another, or to or from a foreign country, of nitro-glycerine in any other form than that of dynamite, and prohibits the transportation of the latter substance except by specially freight conveyances, and on condition that it is packed in metallic cases, and unaccompanied with any means of exploding it In the event of a death being caused by explosion when dynamite is transported in any other manner, every person who knowingly permitted or aided in its transportation is to be deemed guilty of manslaughter

HOUSE.

Under the call of States the following bills were referred

Mr Banks (Rep.), of Massachusetts, to unite the product of gold and silver mining in the United States. The bill provides that the secretary of the treasury shall establish in the great mining districts of gold and silver additional depositaries and refineries, and redeem from miners and owners gold and silver to be coined upon a certificate of the government assayer, and issue certificates of deposit therefor payable to the bearer, and for such sums as depositors may desire, and when issued for no deposit less than $500 in one certificate, may be made payable to order. Each certificate shall promise the return of the amount of gold and silver called for by the certificates, and shall be a legal tender in all transactions. The government is to be liable for the safe keeping of the metal so to be held, and in case it becomes the good or silver, and in case it becomes the owner of such silver by other means than redemption, then the metal becomes the property of the government. The secretary is also authorized to issue similar bills on the coin now in or may be in the treasury, reserving the coin for the redemption of the bills.

Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, to regulate commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

Mr. Cabell (Dem.), of Virginia, to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco, and to regulate the tax on dealers and producers of leaf tobacco.

Mr. Banning (Lib.), of Ohio, to repeal the law providing that certified balances of the customs loner of customs and the comptroller of the treasury shall not be revised or changed by the heads of departments.

Mr. Riddell (Dem.), of Tennessee, for the elections of postmasters in all cities and incorporated towns.

Mr. Atkins (Dem.) of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all the provisions of the act of the fourteenth of January, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments, that authorizes the secretary of the treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes, and to sell United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. The motion was rejected by a vote of 108 yays to 109 yeas, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Caulfield (Dem.), of Illinois, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employment of the United States to solicit or contribute funds for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any State, county, or district in the United States. Mr. Blaine (Rep.), of Maine, offered a proposed amendment to the bill, prohibiting election contributions from government clerks. The amendment is to include senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, and to add these words: And the contribution of money or other valuable thing, as herein prohibited, by any senator, representative, or delegate in Congress, while he was a candidate for Congress, shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed, operate as a disqualification to his holding his seat.

Mr. Wells (Rep.), of Mississippi, introduced a bill to pay bounties to colored soldiers and their widows and heirs. Referred.

The House took up the bill reported from the judiciary committee, prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States government, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Blaine to extend the application of the bill to senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress.

After a long debate the House proceeded to vote on the bill and various amendments. Mr. Townsend's amendment, providing that expenditures for election purposes allowed by the law of any State should not be construed as being affected by the act, was rejected.

Mr. Blaine's amendment, including senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress in the provisions of the bill, was agreed to—yeas 198, nays 85

Mr. Hoar's amendment, providing that nothing in the bill should prevent voluntary contributions for the purpose of circulating documents for the purpose of giving information, was rejected—yeas 71, nays 113.

Other amendments were rejected, and then the next vote was on Mr. Brown's substitute. The first section reads:

That no officer or employee of the government shall require or request, give to or receive from any other officer or employee of the same, or other person, directly or indirectly, any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall at once be dismissed from the service of the United States, and also be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, and imprisoned not more than one year, at the discretion of the judge trying the case.

The second section is the amendment offered by Mr Cobbs, of Virginia, and adopted. The third section gives United States district courts jurisdiction of the offenses created by the act. The substitute was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and the bill as thus amended was passed—yeas, 173, nays, 8.

Bills were passed Prohibiting the cutting of timber on any Indian reservation or lands to which the Indian title or right of occupancy has not been extinguished, repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States in the late civil war.

Mr Banning (Rep.), of Ohio, from the military committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: General, $13,000; lieutenant-general, $8,000; major-general, $6,000; brigadier-general, $5,000; colonel, $3 500; lieutenant-colonel, $3,000; major, $2,500; captain (mounted), $1,600; captain (not mounted) $1,800; adjutant, $1,800; first lieutenant (mounted), $1,600; first lieutenant (not mounted), $1,500; second lieutenant (mounted), $1,500, second lieutenant (not mounted), $1,400.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.—One coffee-cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, melted; one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a teacupful of boiling water—cool before adding; three heaping teacupfuls flour, quarter teaspoonful of salt. If ginger is liked, a half teaspoonful can be added.

POVERTY CAKE. — One coffeecupful of sugar, one teacupful of butter, three eggs, one teacupful of milk, two and a half coffeecupfuls of flour, with one teaspoonful of cream tartar rubbed in quarter teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of bitter almonds, half cupful of dried currants, half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in little cold water, and added last.

CORN BREAD.—Two coffeecupfuls of Indian meal, two coffeecupfuls of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder rubbed in; two eggs, well beaten; half coffeecupful of sugar, one heaping teaspoonful of butter, melted; half tea spoonful of salt, two coffeecupfuls of milk. It needs to be well beaten.

RYE DROP CAKES.—Two coffeecupfuls of rye meal, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of salt, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, two coffeecupfuls of milk, ponred in gradually; two eggs, well beaten; one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water, and added last. Beat well, and bake in cups or gem pans, heated before filling.

POP OVERS.—Three large teacupfuls of flour, stir in gradually three large teacupfuls of milk, three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of salt. Bake in cups in a very quick oven.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS. — One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of lard, and two teaspoonfuls of butter, melted; one and a half coffeecupfuls of milk, put in last. Knead and roll quickly and bake in a quick oven.

TO TAKE MILDEW OUT OF LINEN.—Wash the linen well in warm water with soap, then scrape some chalk very fine on it, and lay it on the grass in the sun. As it dries, wet it a little, the mildew will come out after doing this twice.

Cooking Food for Stock.

Common sense teaches every one, says the *Ohio Farmer*, that, on the average, food is more palatable and nutritious when cooked than it is in the raw state. The difference is not so considerable when fodder or food is of the best quality, though even then it is conceded to improve it materially. But in the case of poor, coarse, inferior foods, the improvement which cooking makes is beyond computation. The advantage of cooking in the case of roots, pumpkins, and other vegetables is well known to all who have investigated the matter. Hogs will eat cooked potatoes, hot, with avidity, and grow fat on them, when they will utterly refuse the raw ones. Much of this extra labor is imaginary, and much of this fear has been created by the reports of those who have tried it without proper facilities or knowledge or judgment, and who have abandoned it before acquiring the experience necessary to make it successful. One who has cooked food for stock, for several years, informs us that it has paid him better than any other investment he has made, and that he believes it will pay any man who has half a dozen cattle and horses to feed. Let farmers test the matter for themselves, and then they can reach proper conclusions as to profits in their own particular cases.

Sales a Liquor Dealer.

Lemuel Nixon, of Matteawan, N. Y., died suddenly. The coroner held an inquest, and testimony was adduced that he was intoxicated. A physician testified that death was caused by intemperance and exposure. The doctor also added that the liquor deceased drank the night before was sufficient to cause congestion of the brain and produce death.

On the strength of the above evidence, Mrs. Adelaide Nixon, widow of deceased, has brought a civil damage suit against Michael McCabe, the proprietor of the saloon at Matteawan, where deceased drank the liquor which it is alleged killed him.

The Pride of Allen Jones.

An old gentleman stepped into a Chicago drug store and asked permission to look through one of those things they called a directory, as he wished to find out in which street his old schoolmate, Allen Jones, might be living. He at once commenced running his finger slowly down the columns of A's, but was much surprised at not finding the name he desired. "Turn to the J's," recommended the apothecary, as he moved off to wait upon a customer. The former did so. All at once he burst forth with: "Well, I'll be gal derned if folks isn't gitting high-toned nowdays! Here is my old schoolmate who has gone and changed his name around hind-foremost to "Jones, Allen," when his pap's name was Jones, and his grandpap and great-grandpap, as every one well knows on where he came from."

Milwaukee Tobacco.

Four little girls in Milwaukee are employed by a certain well known wealthy tobacco dealer to pick up whatever may be found in saloons, on the streets and in the gutters at one cent for every ten pieces, whether large or small. Every cigar stump and discarded "quid" is picked up, no matter how dirty it may be, no matter who has used it or where it is found. These are used in the manufacture of both "choice" Havana cigars and paper chewing tobacco. The longer and better "stumps" are unrolled and used for the former purpose, while the "quids," shoe stumps and soaked and rotten "tips" are made into chewing tobacco.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 12th, 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., N. Y.

Dear Sir—I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '75, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed frustrate. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '76, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicines and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhage from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours,
WM B SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

To Our Lady Readers.

We clip the following from a recent number of *Harper's Ladies' Bazar*, on account of the to us, new theory of Cosmetic The lady at least gives her patrons the advantage of knowing what they are using:

MISS KOOLE INTERVIEWED

REPORTER.—I called this morning to learn from your own lips further particulars regarding your new theory of Cosmetic for the Complexion.

MISS K.—I will add you to the extent of my ability You cannot do a better kindness than to warn against the use of the Powders and Liquids so generally used in this country.

REPORTER.—Your skin shows no indications of ill use of cosmetic (she has a beautiful complexion)

MISS K.—No, thanks to Prof Habenar, of Vienna. For about four years I used powders and washes, until I had ruined my skin. I looked older at thirty, over ten years ago, than now

REPORTER.—Did the professor acquaint you with his treatment of your case?

MISS K.—Yes; it is so secret and simplicity itself He asked to see the Cosmetic I was using and pronounced it villainous. Said there should be a law to punish the people who would offer such hurtful preparations to the public. He gave me the formula which I am now offering to the ladies.

REPORTER.—But what is the theory of this treatment?

MISS K.—Common sense. Every pore has its little repository or sac, just under the skin, containing fatty matter. Now, either these sacs (which is also so much of the fact that the pores are closed, or nearly so, and protect the contents of these little receptacles. As we grow older, by the use of soaps and washes, and in many other ways, the pores become relaxed, or opened, and this fatty substance, which is the health giving principle to the skin, is destroyed. Its tendency is to close the pores or contract them to protect what nature placed under them.

REPORTER.—That certainly is good logic But does it strike the skin when applied?

MISS K.—Yes, a trembling may become a blonde temporarily It produces a fresh, youthful look to the skin.

REPORTER.—Why do you not prepare it and put it before the public in the ordinary way?

MISS K.—I prefer to furnish the ladies with the receipt they can then see they are using nothing injurious, can prepare it at any time, and at a mere trifling cost. I charge the $1 to meet the expenses of advertising

REPORTER.—You know it is beneficial to the skin?

MISS K.—Yes, from experience besides I have given it to some of our best physicians, who now prescribe it

REPORTER.—When I will say to lady readers they can get the formula by sending $1 to Miss J. M. KOOLE, P O Box 4,360, New York City

Miss K.—If you please thank you.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over $50 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot. "

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup opens the morbid matter in the lungs, causes them to rise, and by a slight cough will throw it off, the patient can rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, the effect of which is to compound mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood, there is lungs heal, and the patient will surely feed, then it only is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¾	@	12
Common to Good Texans	08¾	@	09¾
Milch Cows	30 00	@	75 00
Hogs—Live	10¾	@	11¾
Dressed	08	@	09½
Sheep	6 00	@	8 00
Lambs	12¾	@	13¾
Cotton—Middling	1 45	@	5 60
Flour—Extra Western	5 45	@	5 60
State Extra	5 45	@	5 60
Wheat—Red Western	1 21	@	1 22
No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 22
Rye	88	@	89
Barley—State	82¾	@	83¾
Barley—Malt	90	@	1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	45	@	46
Corn—Mixed Western	64¾	@	64¾
Corn—Mixed Western	65	@	1 00
Hay, per cwt	50	@	1 10
Straw, per cwt	40	@	60
Hops	75@19	@18	olds 04 @ 08
Pork—Mess	23	20	@23 50
Lard		14¼	@ 14¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	20 00	@23 00	
No. 2, new	18 00	@17 00	
No. 3, new	6 75	@ 6 75	
Dry Cod, per cwt	3 25	@ 3 25	
Herring, Scaled, per box		20	@ 28
Petroleum—Crude	06¾	@08¾	Refined, 14¾
Wool—California Fleece		19	@ 26
Texas		23	@ 28
Australian		33	@ 38
Butter—State		34	@ 43
Western Dairy		26	@ 31
Western Yellow		20	@ 30
Western Ordinary		16	@ 25
Pennsylvania Fine			—
Cheese—State Factory		05¾	@ 14
State Skimmed		06	@ 07
Western		06¾	@ 12
Eggs—State		17	@ 18

ALBANY

Wheat	1 27	@	1 27
Rye—State	91	@	93
Corn—Mixed	53	@	54
Barley—State	54	@	54
Oats—State	33	@	50

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@10	00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 28	@	1 29
Corn—Mixed	53	@	53
Oats	32	@	32
Rye	75	@	75
Barley	113	@	113

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	12¾
Flour—Extra	6 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	78	@	78
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06¾	@	07
	04½	@	07¼
Sheep	12¾	@	14
Hogs—Dressed	6 25	@	8 75
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	3 20	@	1 10
Wheat—Red Western	82	@	82
Rye	63	@	63
Corn—Yellow	60	@	60
Mixed	42	@	42
Oats—Mixed	42	@	42
Petroleum—Crude	11¾	@11¾	Refined, 14¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00	@	9 00
Sheep	2 50	@	7 00
Lambs	2 00	@	6 50

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